Bovernor Moore's Address to

Now General Butler Punishes Rebel

The Traitor Twiggs' Property

THE CITY GOVERNMENT SUSPENDED.

Ben. Van Dorn Supersedes Gen.

The steamers McClel'an and Trade Wind arrived at this port yearer ay, with New Orieum papers to July 4.
Two men, named Fetel Keller and John W. Andrews. had been sent to p Island for confinement, with hard abor, for exhibiting bones alleged to be of Yankee sol-

water of Limitenaut be Kay, during the passage of his

The steamship Rhode Island, from Boston, arrive d

The Delta records quite a sth 'in cotton on the 25th of fune, and samples which have been stored away for

a year or more sold at twenty live cents per pound.

A number of vessels, which had for some time beet the ship Baveleck, from Boston. Gene a But or has appointed Moses Pares, of Marsa-

the site, Warden of the State Penitentiary, at Baton sommitting depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

A large and enthusibility Union meeting was held at

New Orleans on the night of the 21st of June.

A sege and entitusively the Cloth moseing was need at New Orleans on the night of the 21st of June.

Address of the Rebel Governor Moore, of Louisiams, to the People of that State.

From the New Orleans True Deita, June 30.]

The occupation by the enemy of a portion of the territory of our State imposes upon us new and unnecessation of the enemy and the new anomalous condition of affairs, and establishes between the citizens of New Orleans and all other of our towns in the actual occupation of the enemy, and those of the country parishes, relatious very different from the se which require the ordinary intercourse. It is not surprising that a people who are now experiencing the first invasion of their State should not, at the outset, have appreciated the duties and necessities of the new position in which they enddenly find themselves placed.

New Orleans is the comme cial depot of the State. To it the whole agricultural products of our soil are conveyed, and from it are brought in return a large measure of the supplies of our plantations and the merchandise which forms the object of every species of traffic. The change is of trade constantly flow between it and the country, freighted with the every day transactions of all classes of our citizens, thus binding our orban and rural populations together by the strong bands of mutual dependence and rectip ocal benefit.

Trains with this transplants of shanges these relations. There cannot be a war for arms and a peace for trade between two neople at the same time. The armed occupants of shat city are our enemies. To each loyar citizen of Louisman and of the confederacy every citizen of the country heatile to us is so censure. We cannot better our products for theirs. We cannot exchange cur core, cities, eugar or cition for their gold. We have no right even to pay money that was owing to the citizens of the new hootile states before the war. Absolute non-interiours—the entire suspension of communication by visit or for teach entire suspension of communication by visi

will in he way give information, countenance, aid or support to the so-called Confederate government or States. This canningly devised trap to eatch the unsuspetious visiter was expected to trammel him in the rendition of those services which his country demands. No parole in ever taken when these paraports are delivered—hone ever required. This condition is inserted to the passport without notification to the applicant that it is to be fedited upon him would be held binding in morals and in conscience. At first the passports were received unst spectingly and without knowledge of the characteristic brickery contained in this clause; but it is mow well known that none are given without it.

Union the askers' Passpoer.

Whoever, therefore, how voluntarily places himself in the power of the enemy by entering their lines throw a simile upon his layalty to his government. The possessin of a passport outstaining the clause above quoted, subjects the helice to grave suspicions. Its receipt is included neutrality. The desire to fulfit the condition assumed to be imposed, is only disguised indifference to ear success. The attempt te fulfit its treachery to our stone. No man can pretend to assimilate this experit demandation of a lede all provest mershal, to which no assent is made by pariod as a primary duty. Such periode are given to, and received by prisoners on either side, that they will not remew their participation is hostilities and exclusionable, and by persons sent from without the incent that they will not reveal what their presence has enabled them to see or hear.

Neither the citizens of New Orleans, nor those visitors who have gone there since its becapation by the enemy, are regarded by him as prisoners of war. If prisoners, it is his manifest duty to feed them, and when permitted to account mine time, they present the passport which a federal officer has ansumed a primite the which a federal officer has ansumed a primite the which a federal officer has ansumed a primite that the his himself bound not to c

the power to do harm.

STES, SALARIED INFORMERS AND TORIES.

Not the least evil of the conveniences flowing from communication by our citizens with the places occupied by the unany, is the famility it affords to spice who trajects the country through the regimence of officers or the many island a security of the people. These spice is the many island a security of the people. These spice is communicate with scalaries informers, who are to be found in some localities, ready to serve any master for the

Out of meaning there is not a series any master for your world has sever furnished an instance of a people sensuring their government and establishing a new me with the charinatty which has characterized the people of the Confederate States. Not even the sensor of 75, whose foreighters whom we are account of 75, whose foreighters whose foreighters whom we are account of 75, whose foreighters whose foreighters whom we are a

Traitor Tuvista' Property
Confiscated.

Traitor Tuvista' Property
Confiscated Conf

occupied by the enemy is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.

Citizens going to these places, and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested.

Consoripts or militismen, having in possession such passports, and scelling to shim duty under the protext of a parole, shall be treated as public enemies. No such papers will be held as sufficient excuse for inaction by say citizen.

The utmost vigilance must be used by officers and citizens in the detection of spice and salaried informers, and their apprehension promptly effects.

Tories must suffer the fate that every betrayer of his country deserves.

Confederate notes shall be received and used as the currency of the country.

River stamboats must, in no case, be permitted to be captured. Burn them when they cannot be saved.

Provisions may be conveyed to New Orieans only in charge of officers, and under the presentionary regulations governing communication between beligerents.

Oth Statucatz And his size statemen.

The less of New Orleans, blitter humiliation as it was to Louisianians, has not created despondency nor abaken our abiding faith in our success. Not to the eye of the enthusiastic patriot alone, who might be expected to color events with his hopes, but to the more impassioned gaze of the atateman, that success was certain from the beginning. It is only the timid, the unreflecting, and the property owner who thinks more of his possession than his country, that will succemb to the depressing influences of issanter. The great heart of the people has swelled with more income as the course ought to have been forceen by us. His overwhelming naval force necessarily accomplished the same results attained by the British with the same force in their war of subjugation. The final result will be the same results attained by the British with the same force in their war of subjugation. The final result will be the same rosults attained by the British with the same force in their war of subjugation. The final result will be the same force with

OPELOGRAS, June 18, 1862.

The City Government Suspended.

GENRIAL ORDER—NO. 17.

HEADQUARTES MILLIARY COMMANNAY, NEW ORDERNA, CITY HAM, June 27, 1802.

The legislative power of the city of New Orleans has beredon to been vested, by law, in a Board of Adermon and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council of the city. This power is now suspended. The seats of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have all been vested; one class of them by the expiration of their term of office, and the roundact by their neglect to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as equired by General Order No. 41 of the Commanding General of this department.

Believing that the inconvenience incident to a temporary suspension of legislative power will be slight compared with the evit which have heretofore been comequent on excessive and frequently corrupt legislation, these vacancies will not be filled until such time as there shall be a midficient number of the citizens of New Orleans loyal to their country and their constitution to entitle them to resume the right of self government.

So much of the executive power of the city as has heretofore been vested in the Mayor will, for the present, be exercised by the Military Commandant of New Orleans.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Fine rewell. H. Durell, thairman; D. S. Lewes, Stoddart Howell. The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Structure and Landings—Julian Newble, Chairman; Edward Ames, Benjamin Campbell.

By order, Whitary Commandant of New Orle 18.

Approved and order d. B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding Pepartment of the oulf.

The Property of the Traiter Twiggs.

The Property of the Traitor Twiggs.

GENERAL OPPERS—NO. 47.

Headquarters Department of the Gris, New Others, i.e., June 26, 1862.

All the property in New Others belonging to General D. E. Iwage, and of his minor son, the incline of which has received, and under the charter of his accet, ii. W Palroy, Far., constitute of real estate, benes notes of hand, Treasury notes of the United States, slaves, nousch do to incre, &c., is hereby sequel stad, to be held to swait the action of the United States, covern in the Sycommand of Major telement BUTLAR.

General Orders. General Orders.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 45.

BEARQUARRES DERARMINI OF THE GELF.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1863.

Al correspon dence with the GOVERN S. of their by
the officers of this dena-timent, in relation to promotions and appointments of officers in the several corps
in this command, must be transmitted through these
headquarters, and not otherwise, in order that the Commanding General may add his own testimony as to the
merit or demerit of the application.

By command of Major General BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, captain and A. A. G.

CENERAL ORDER—NO. 16.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 16.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY CONVANDANT, LAW ORDER—NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1862.

Any steamor, vessel or boat is permitted to come to New Orleans, bringing provisious, vegetables or fruit, and will be allowed to return in safety.

Fascoughts, other shan the crow of such steamer, vessel or boat, must have passports.

By order of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

E. Letey, A. A. A. G.

Rumors.

[From the New Orisons Picsyune, June 26.]

New Orisons seems to be tated to be shartefully misrepresented by the press. In looking over the papers that came to hand yesterday we find articles and paragraphs, to be copied from the journals in Cancinnati, Chicago, Momphis and elsewhere, oo taining statements concerning affairs in this city, which are most absurdly false and foundationless. We give two examples of this—

One is credited to a Memchis paper, and states that the women of New Oricaus are in the habit of insulting the federal officers and soldiers here on overy occasion and in every way, not only by looks, gestures, &c., but by the most injurious words, even of an obscene character, as they pass through the streets; while the men are in the habit of potting the troops with stones and rotten eggs, wh never they make their appeal ance in our thoroughlares. This is a most injurious stander upon our people, make and female. No such things take place, and the story is, web and woof, a fabrication of the grossest kind.

The other instance we shall cite occurs in what purports to be a selection from a Chicago paper, in which it is stated that the refined and accomplished lady of a well known Confederate artillery officer, now with his command in Virginia (and whe is named in the gritlete), having obosen to appear in public, wearing in her bounds a small Confederate of the grossest when the lady handed him Confederate notes to payment of the fine, he took them and rudely and insultingly flung them in her face.

The Banks to Report to General Butler.

The Banks to Report to General Butler.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 46.

Headquarters, Perarrieur of the Gris, New Orleans, June 23, 1862.

All banks in this department will make a return to these headquarters of all sums due to banks in any of the States in rebellion, as the sum stood on the 1st of May lar, and also of all changes since that date and up to the present time. A return of all sums due the State of Louisiana, or any of the State efficers, will be made in like manner, and checks or drafts therean, in favor of said State or and State officers, will not be paid without a permit from these headquarters. By command of Major General BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Van Dorn Supermeder General Levell.

[From the New Orleans Deita, June 30.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.

HEADQUARIERS, DEFARTMENT OF LOUBLANA,
MISSEMENT AND EAST FLORIDA.

JACKSON, MISS. June 26, 1862.

Command over this department. It is recommended that all persons living within eight miles of the Mississippi river remove their families and servants to the interior, as it is the intension to defend the department to the last extremity.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major General Commanding.

A United States Officer on "Chivalay."
[From the New Orleans Delta.]
To the Engine or the Delta.—This afternoon the funeral of De Kay was held. A young officer of the United States army was buried, who, in every respect, was the peer of any young man in the South. We who knew loved and admired him. He was fatally wounded a month ago while deserding a cause in which he took the sword as housetly with as high toned feelings of duty as any man new lighting for the South. He left his studies in Europe to expose this cause, because he honestly and sincerely believed it to be his duty. He was wounded, but how? From behind a bush, with buckshot fred from a gun, probably by a man who would not have dared.

fore.
Gentlemen and ladies of New Orleans and of the South, there was no chivalry in this.
G. WEIT/EL, Lieutenant U. S. Engineers.
New ORLEANS, June 28, 1862

Scarrity of Food.

[From the New Orleans Picayone, June 26.]

Bran.—It is almost literafly a fact that we are, at this moment, in our city, destitute of bread and not only that, but of the materials of which bread is made. In at least one of our largest markets the zeply to those in search of that necessary article was "there is more to be had." As to floor, as will be een by General Shapley's order, the command price in the market at present is twenty four dollers a barrel, and we are informed that it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain it, even at that high figure.

We learn, upon credible information, that on board neveral vessels now lying in the river there is a large quantity of four, which only awais the necessary transportation to the city. Can no means be devised by which those vessels can be brought up? Cannot the military authorities provide some affective plan to this end? It would be a great blassing to our people, who are now literally without "the staff of life" to lean on.

and lit would be a great blassing to our people, who are now literally without "the staff of life" to lean on.

Amother Paper under the Bam.
[From the New Orleans Bullstin, June 22]
La Renamance.—We learn that the proprieter of this paper (published down town in French), was yesterday summoned before the Provost Marshal, in consequence of some remarks which appeared in the introduction of the despatch which was published in that paper, copied from the National Advecate, in relation to the statement that official notice had been received in Richmond of the recognition of the Southern confederacy by France. The proprieter was ordered to embinit a translation of all future matter intended for his paper to the Provest Marshal before it could be published

Beauregard's Followers.
[From the New Orleans Delia, June 22]
An observer will sotice many new faces in town. These are the "ninety day men," who want out in response to General Beauregard's appeal to stand by hits at Shileh. They did not stand very fast. Their report of the condition of their late courades is saddoning enough. The troops are destitute of clothing, cooking utensits and tood, and the paymasters are out of funds.

[From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.]

utensils and food, and the paymasters are out of funds.

(From the New Orleans Commercial Buildtin.)

THE RED RECORD.

The Coroner, in compliance with a military order, is at present engaged in making up a table of the murders committed in this city since and including 1858, accelber with a report of the facts of the murderer or murd-cors in each respective case, so far as the facts can be accertained concerning them. The record may be a pretty red one, but the benuent squence can scarcely be made a very prominent feature of the report.

THE DESERTERS.

Of the thirty sations who took French leave of the United States, ship Pensacola about half of thom have been arrested and are now in the parish prison.

News from Vicksburg.

[From the New Orients National Advocate.]

The Whig says Vicksburg will power surrender. The citizens have taken their personal property from the city, beaving nothing behind but the bare walls, which the enemy may hatter down or burn it he seasifit.

The Citizen says the lower flost never ventured within fair reach of the hatteries, and when the upper fleet cimes down there is no ground for fear but that the batteries above the city will be able to hold them in the city.

Common Council of New O-leans. The offices of said bureau chall be in the Chy Hall.

A "lurreau of Sirvets and Landings." consisting of the separate shall be the driving a possible to the supersultated. The dulies of said Burea, a stall be the same which, under the charters have and ordinances of the city of New tricans. Are appropriated to the several Committees on Streets and Landings, Workhouses and Frisons, and Husse of Re age, in the Board of Abiterine and Board of Assistant Alice men. The office of said Burea, shall be in the try Hall, and the chairman and Board of Assistant Alice men. The office of said Burea, shall be in the try Hall, and the chairman and Board of Assistant Alice men. The office of said Burea shall be in the try Hall, and the chairman at all appears, subject to the approach of the Mixtary Committed by the Bureau, subject to the same appear and the same appear of the subject to the same appear and the same appear of the same appears of the same app

General order No. 41 dills half a column of the Paill Della. We extract the following:—
It is further ordered that all persons ever heretofor citizens of the formed states asking or receiving an favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have mone past them, protectly or other valuable thing whatevelenvered to them, if any beaufit of the power of the first states at sudded to them, except protection from and violence, in at take and a describe the out here received the order of the first state within this department. And for this, urpose all erses shall be towned to have been resident therein for the grad shall be towned to have been resident therein to the grad five general and unward, and of foreign to the shall in

I, ———, do solembly swear, or affirm, that so as my government remains at peace with the United S I will do no a t, recement P at any be dote, or one-at that has been or as about to be done, that sha i a do rom any of the such its or opposers of the United states were.

General Butler has issued the following order in relation to the carrying away of colored persons from New

Orleans:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 44.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }

NEW OWNEARS, June 21, 1862. }

Any vessel attempting to leave this port and take way any person of color, who did not come here or board of her, and has not a pass from these head quarters, will be liable to confiscation and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board, and will not allow any such to come on board. By command of

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding.

R. S. Davis, Opptain and acting A. A. General.

BREAD REGULATIONS.

General Shepley, Military Commundant at New Orleans, addresses an order to the bakers:—

Orleans, addresses an order to the bakers:—

HEADQUANTERS, MINITARY COMMANDANT, 1
CITT HALL, NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1882.
The price of flour being this day twenty-four dollars per barrel, bakers are requested to give during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, 23d met., as follows, until further notice.—Twenty-four concess of bread for twenty conts, twelve conces for ten cents, aix ounces for the cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the buker, and leave a load of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

MODEST FOR A CONCURRED CITY.

MODEST FOR A CONQUERED CITY. The New Orleans papers are particular about being enciliated. They get on with Butler; but, perhaps baing afraid of his assassination, they want first to get rid

The friends of the Union residing in Louisians are not attained with President Lincota's continuing General Phetys in command. They consider him an enemy to the constitution of the United States, and therefore it is impossible for him to harmonize with our citizens, who are determined to maintain their rights as defined in that sacred charter; while Major General Butler and General Shepley are taking great pains to presect us in our rights, as an evidence of which we have General Butler and our rights, as an evidence of which we have General Butlers order that none save those employed should be received or be allowed to remain within the lines of the consequences which would attend their siding the adverse course of General Inelegy whether the President should not tolerate, if he wishes to have the confidence of the people of Louistans.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The same paper has the following paragraph, which coming from New Gricans, sounds a little singular;—
there is nothing by which I have through life profited
more than by the just observations, the good opinions,
the sincers and gentle encouragement, of smiable and

The Advocate says —
There not being any good reason for continuing this
unfortunate war, we say let there be peace. Once concluded, we chall be slow to embark again in a strife like-

for many years.

This reformation cannot take place if the property holders, bankers and assechasts wid not take part in forming good tickets and supporting the candidates thus placed.

PURITANISM OUTRIVALLED.

The funeral of the flow. Edward C. West, ex-Surragate of this city, took place at haif-past three e-cteck Friday afternoon, from his late residence, No 107 Laxington avenue. Several distinguished members of the bar and other men of promisence attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the clay of the departed. The funeral services were conducted in a private and unostentatious manner. At three o'clock the Rev. Father William Clowry, of St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-sixth atreet, Clowry, ef St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-sixth street, read the impressive and mournful service for the dead according to the Catholic ritual, after which the body was removed to the heares and conveyed to Greenwood for interment, followed by a large certage of carriages.

The following gestlemon acted as pail bearers:—Jackson S. Shuitz, Edward R. Tremaine, Charles H. Glover, William C. Ruzsell, Robert J. Dillion, Isanc Bell Jr., Patrick McElroy, Gairriel Van Cott, James I. Brady, Alexander W. Bradford, William Sanger and Richard B. Connoity.

JULY 8, 1662,

44 years, 2 months and 16 days

The deceased gestiernan was born in illinois. His mother was a Spanish lady of great beauty. His father was appointed by General Jackson to go to South America as Charpe d'Afairs, but died in New York bottors be had an opertunity of availing himself of his appointment, leaving a family behind him. Ex-Surrogate West was elected three years ago, having run assines Hoo. Mr. Brafford with great a coess. Ho studied law in the office of Francis R. Outsing, and on the completion of his course formed a partnership with Mr. Glover, in conjunction with whom he practised up to the time of his objection to the office of Surrogate. He was a prominent domocrat and an intimate personal friend of Joly Boughas. He wave an interesting wife, but no children, to more his case. According to the provisions of the constitution the vacancy constitution to the action of the constitution the vacancy constitution is death with he also by the Hen Charles P. Pary, first judge of the county.

THE NAVY.

Monostanna-eight guns, new steam gunboat-was ched from the Phi'adelphia Navy Yard on the 10th ad men and boys hanging all over the rigging. A large number of people were admitted to the yard, and such portions of the shiphouse as were not used by the workmen were filed. Between two and three hunflosting gracefully up the stream with the tide. As the larged cheering from all quarters, and the waving of handkerchie's by the ladies. The moment the bow of pagne most the accusion. The thonongahola is a very flow vessel, built in the most substantial manner, and of hands one model. She is of the same pattern as the Juniata. Her dimensions are as follows:—225 feet be for sea by the middle of September. Her armament will consist of three pivot and two eleven-inch guns,

Pickering-was at Algeriras on the 12th ult. RELEASE three guns, storaship-Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Daniel P Upton, communiting was at Algociras on the 12th alt.

A. M. Craven.—This vessel arrived at Gibralter on the 15th ult. from Tangler, on her way to Catiz. She called

Essex-eight guns, steam gunboat.-This gunboat, which was disabled at Fort Henry last winter, has been subjected to extensive repairs and some importan and proved an entire success. She sailed from St. Louis on the 7th for the lower Mississippi. Since her repairs ble strength. Her easemates are leither than other vessels The wheels are set in a recess in the stem, and the pilot tected. Her dimensions are: 205 feet in length, five and a half depth of hold and sixty feet in width. She is provided with two engines, with cylinders twenty-three inches in diameter and six feet stroke, and has in diameter, working two wheels twenty six feet in diameter with eight feet buckets. She is said to possess much more power than any of our other Western gun-boats, and will be proportionately faster than any of them, having two wheels. She can undoubtedly be handled much easier than a boat with a single whoel, as the engines assist the rudder, her trial trip proving that she can be turned with almost as much felility as a short, light steamboat. Her de-fences are of such a character as to appear almost imponetrable, and her bull is so constructed that sink ing from collision is next to an impossibility. Annexed

to a full list of her officers:

Communier—Capt. W. D. Porter.

First Master and Executive Officer—Robert K. Riley.

Masters—G. W. Walker, Second; D. P. Rosenwiller
third: Summor Kullengs, fourth.

Paymaster—Jos. H. Lewis.

Paymarter—Jos. H. Lewis.
Surgen — Thos. Rice.
Surgen — J. S. Beep, Chief; — Sterns, First Assistant: J. Wetzell, Second Assistant; Thos. Fletcher, Third

Assistant
Gunner—Mat. Snyder.
Bontsonio's Mate—J. H. stammon, E. H. Eagle.
Carpenier—Thos Steele. Officers and craw number one hundred and fifty men

vertises for proposals for the construction of steam machinery for vessels to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of one another—the machinery to be erected in the vessels at the different navy yards of Kittery, Charlestown, New York and Philadelphia.

of Kittery, Charlestown, New York and Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.—Matters at this station continue as brisk as ever. There are some eighteen hundred workmen employed there. Nearly all the officers having seen removed, we give below a full list of those at pre-

Captain-J. A. Dablgren.
First Lieutenant and Essentive Officer-J. C. P. Do Krafft.

Ordnance Officers—Lieut. O. C. Badgar, late in command of the Anacostta; Lieut. W. Mischel and Lieut. R. I. May.

Surgeon—M. Duvnii.

Master—C. Morris.

Assistant Surgeon—E. Kershner, late of the Cumberland.

Marine Officers—Major I. T. Doughty and Lieut. L. C. Adams.

Berial of Midshipman Bradley. The remains of Midshipman John S. Bradley, who fell in the usual battle below New Orleans on the 24th of while gallantly performing his duty as the aid-de-camp of his commander, Captain James Alden, were interred Saturday afternoon, in the naval concern attached to

of his commander, Captain James Alden, were interred Saturday afternoon, in the naval cametery attached to the heapital of this station: The Rev. Dr. Vinton presched the feueral sermen, and deceased was buried with the usual naval honors of his grade. This noble young officer, whose gallant conduct has been so highly enlogized by his commander and brother officers, was the only sen of Coonel John Brad tey, of Brownville, Jefferson country, this State. He was eighteen years old hat Oct-ber, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in the fall of 1856, where he continued until the outbreak of the rebellion. He was first attached to the steam frigule Ronnoke for blockating duty on the Southern soant, during which he came under the fire of the enemy at Fort Hatteras, in September he was detached from the Ronnoke, leaving with a latter of high commendation from the captain of that slite, and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for drilling tha newly appointed acting officers from the commercial marine in gunney. From themse, after a few weeks, he was detached to the Urited States propolice Isaac Stratth, and placed upon duty as acting master—this ship being committed in the first destined to Pert Bayal. His ship, with others, encountered the memorable gale off Cape Hatteras, during the contingance of which also was obliged to be lightened of a large portion of her armament to save her from foundering. It was during this gale that the officer of this vessel discovered in the distance the ship Governor, of the fleet, in a sinking condition, and ran down to her, where, in the effort to reliave her, and when to do so in the gale and very heavy sea it was regarded as next to an impossibility to got a line to her. Midshipman Bradley volunteered to make the effort, and, when they lead a very heavy sea it was regarded as next to an impossibility to got a fine to ber. Midshipman Bradley volunteered to make the effort, and, when thus leit alone by the heavy search again to the deck alive. His conduct on the occasio

The near prospect of drafting has occasioned quite a lively time in the Fire becartment of Brookiya. It being one from military duty, application for membership have become inconveniently frequest. The Board of Repre-

sentatives have accordingly adopted the following preamble and resolutions —

Whereas, The President of the United States has made
a call for 300,000 more men for the puriose of putting
down the rebelion, while the State Legislature passed a
law making it imperative on every male cultion to be a
member either of a fire or military company; and,
Whereas, The duties of firemen are comparatively
iight, and the initiation fee and other charges are trilling
making it much more desirable to join the Fire Department; and,
Whereas, The Department has supplied many men
who are now doing good service in the war, but to the
support of whole wives and families the companies are
frequently called on to contribute from their fund;
therefore.

Teactived, That the companies be requested to raise
the price of the miliation fee from \$2 to \$5.

Annual Commencement of the La Salle Institute.

The fourteenth annual examination of the pupils of the IA Salle lustitute, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, commenced last Monday afte nean at the sca-demy, in Second street, near Second avenue. The exer-cises, which were of a most interesting character, took place on a large platform erected in the spacious yard. "attached to the Institute. The platform was autiably organization and decorated with the national colors—red, white and ble -intertwined in a very tasteful and plo-tures de manuer. On the 7th and 9th the examination was held at half-past two o'clock in the fternoon, and on the 8th and 10th at seven o'clock in the evening. A large

afforded by the proficiency exhibited on the part of the partial. The programme comprised examinations in all the branches of a sound classical and commercial education. The students were propounded direct questions in Greek, Latin, history, gramma, arithm the, mathematics, natural phiese by reog apply and rhetoric, and answered all with a promptness and case which redect great credit on their is sire to s.

Several original compositions were also delivered by some of the more advanced sensions, as well as declamations, dialogues, &c., which afforded great amore enert to the actioner.

tions, dialogues, &c., which afforded great amorement to the a dience.

A remarkable feature of the exercises was the instru-mental music, which wis furnished aim at entirely of the lot Sade Cornet land, composed a logether of students of the institute. The band in mine a thirty performers, which we here instructed by Music arvey R. Dodworth, the well known and monorar letter, and have attained ad-digree of producinery really ast in hing. None of the boys are over sixtee: or seventien years of age, and same of them by their appearance, cannot be over ton-or twe velocated.

The examination and final distribution of premiums-will be esatimised to morrow afternoon, and conclude on Thursday evening in a grand concert and exhibition.

SUSPENSION OF THE SHIPMENT OF BREADSTUFFS, ETC.
The excitement occasioned by the strike among the fact was added to by the accession of large forces from the chiexious elevators become obsolete. The shovel-

their places, and are determined to use physical force if necessary in support of their principles. They turned out in a large body yesterday, marching past the Produce Exchange several times in a defiant manner. Of course the business of shipping breadst if it is temporarily susponled, and many receivers have ordered their fiver and grain from the West to be storied until some satisfactory arrangement with the strikers is arrived at.

The grain brokers in the meantime nave consulted together and adouted the following address—

GENTINIES.—The strike among the abovers employed in moving grain for shipmen has now attained such a height, and, as we are informed, received support direct of indirect from parties engaged in the transportation and sale of grain, that we feel constructed to recommand to our constituents extreme measures, absolutely refosing to make any further purchases until the strike closes, believing that the end will be more speedily obtained by this course.

Wethersmoon, Kingsford & Co., E. Haydock White, Herm. Steutzer & v., Alfred Barratt, Nathaniel H. Wolfe & Co., Geb. Tut., Wm. McMunn, B. Jones, Rowland & Banks, C. Fowers & Hebert, J. Edge & Co., J. E. Body, A. F. de Luze, Wm. G. Lord, and many others.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1862.*
The Naugatuck has arrived here en route for New Yorks

Forging Bounty Land Warrants.

PHILADRIPHIA, July 12, 1862.

James M. Dunkle has been committed by CommissionerHaziett, charged with forging an application for bountyland warrants. Thirty cases are pending against the prizoner, involving three thousand acres of land.

NEW OBLEASS—Steams P Trade Wind.—S S Riddell, J W. Biddell, J T Weipole, S A Wiles, J C Watkins, O G Bennett, W S Wright, A W Gilt, Mr Mitler, R Markham, J Finnet, Sonith Broan Mr Bengen and indy, W Neggle, M Suille, W D Dennell, J W Keen, Dr Hoellitt r, Mr Tuttle, Mr Amiss, Mr Gladins, A W Achen, Mr Levitt, H Lewiston, R Van Armin, Charles Spencer, John Obrice, J E Pitcher, P McGuire, Mr

New Orkeans—Steamship McClellan—Col H C Deming New Orkeans—Steamship McClellan—Col H C Deming vant Major Locke, Buited State a Army; Caul Powell, of the Irgare Fromme, United States Navy; Cul P Ha.erty United States Army; Lieut Easterbrook of Gen Butler! and f. Lieut De Hoten, Dr V oor. Dr Gae. Lieut Morey and servant. United States Army Lieut Easterbrook of Gen Butler! And College Lieut A-hmead, United States Army Wm Tueler, Quartermaster's D partment: C Hunt and had New Orleans: Mr Marsh, lady and sister New Orleans: A Greckham, W H Whiteman. Mr Morrah, New York Mr Fish Cr. New Orleans: Mr De Casten A B S let, Rev Mr Gellow. Louislans: Mr Pike, Major Whitehouse and fourteen discharged solders.

NEW ORLEANS -- Bark Daniel Webster-L D Mayenne, I Ferguson, H S Seward, J Durand.
SAN SALVADOR—Schr Angelis—G Lehmann.
New Obleans—Schr Haze—J Davis, J Brown.

A brought on by our own neglect, stupidity or carelessness.

THOUSAMDS DIE FROM CHOLERA
from want of knowledge that the incipient sain of this terrible scourge can be prevented and its radi al dure guaranteed.
HUNDREDS SUFFER FROM DISENTERY
simply because they fail to employ a never failing correctiveremedy.

TENS OF HUNDREDS
of our people are stilleded with bilious choices, bowel complaints, aummer disorders, nowthatianding that any physician will tell you that.
THE FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS
are a certain, safe and pleasant cure to all of these vexationscomplaints, and when usedns a habitant drink, they cleance
and purity the system, rendering it impregnable against assenits of any disease. Bitters are imported solely by S.
STEINFELD, the only American agent, No. 70 Nasana street,
and are sold by him and H. O. OAKLEY, Il Park row, ande
by all drugstets, grovers and liquor usalers throughout the
country.

CORNS CURED FOR 25 CENTS BACH.—BUNIONS bad mails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, pravided Carrepodist, office 55 Howery, corner of Canal street. Dr. Rice's Aunifilator endicates, without paid, corns, bunions, &c.; 25 cents per box. 58 Howery.

now in the Beld.
Men will be given
THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS CASH IN ADVANCE,
upon being mustered into the regime. t.

RHEUMATISM.
THOSE AFFLICTED READ THIS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.
MESSES, MESTAR & Co.—GENTS. Having teen a suffered from riceumatism, and experiencing online rollel after when may apin of your METALLIC INSOL. Sice a short time and reliable removed from the resource to recommend them as a reliable removed for that complaint.
Very respectfully round.

WHO, H. WRIGHT, JR.